

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Organization of the Yugoslav Electric Power Industry

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1. The Yugoslav Federal Ministry of Electric Power is the supreme authority for the exploitation and supervision of all electric power installations in Yugoslavia. This includes construction of new power plants, transformer stations, electric power lines, and the entire electric porcelain and relay equipment industry. All other industries manufacturing electrical equipment are controlled by the Federal Ministries of Heavy and Light Industry.
2. The Federal Ministry of Electric Power Control always acts through the General Directorates of Electric Power Control attached to the individual Republics. This is also done in the case of projects which, because of their great importance and size, are a federal rather than a republic responsibility.
3. The Ministry is composed of several sectors, the majority of which are headed by an assistant minister. Each sector is divided into departments, and these into sections, usually of an administrative nature, as follows:
 - a. Electric power production sector: This sector is headed by an assistant minister, and is responsible for all constructions, including hydro and thermo-electric power plants, transformer stations, electric cable lines and housing of employees. It is divided into the following departments:
 - 1) Construction department: Headed by an engineer general who is also deputy assistant minister of the sector. The department is responsible for the supervision and control of all construction activity, and is divided into the following sections, each of which is headed by a chief engineer:

Hydro-electric plant section
Thermo-electric plant section
Cable line and transformer section
Housing section.
 - 2) Installation department: Headed by an engineer general and is responsible for the installation of equipment in all new power plants and transformer stations. It is in direct control of the three installation companies located in Belgrade, Slovenia and Bosnia. This department works in close cooperation with the construction department.

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25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 2 -

- 3) Designing department: Headed by an engineer general and is responsible for the preparation of all plans connected with construction projects. It is in direct control of the three following Federal Planning Institutes, responsible for the making of blueprints for individual projects:
- a) Hidroelektroprojekat: This institute prepares detailed plans and blueprints for all hydro-electric power plants to be built except power stations of low capacity and/or local nature. The main office is in Belgrade and there is a branch office in Ljubljana. The activity of Hidroelektroprojekat is closely connected with two research institutes now being formed in Belgrade and Ljubljana for constructing and testing models of hydro-electric power plants. In 1949, the institute at Avala near Belgrade was granted fifty million dinars for construction purposes.
 - b) Federal Planning Institute for Thermo-Electric Establishments: Responsible for the preparation of plans for all thermo-electric power plants in Yugoslavia.
 - c) Federal Elektrobureau: Responsible for the preparation of plans for all transformer stations and high tension lines of 110 kilowatts.
- b. Operations sector: Headed by an assistant minister. The sector is in charge of the maintenance and repair of all electric installations, including both types of power plants, transformer stations and high tension cable lines and the distribution of electric power. Most of the sector's tasks are of an administrative nature, but it also acts as mediator in cases of disagreement between republics.
- c. Planning sector: This sector is responsible for preparation of the annual production plan, and determines which projects will be built. As such it plays an important part in the preparation of the annual tasks under the Yugoslav Five Year Plan and works in close collaboration with the Federal Planning Commission.
- d. Supply sector: This sector is responsible for obtaining, storing and distributing all electrical and construction material and is the most centralized body within the Ministry. Equipment and material, which are in short supply, may only be issued on the authority of this sector. To facilitate control of equipment, all existing warehouses and depots are classified in three categories:
- 1) Material received as war reparations
 - 2) Equipment purchased abroad
 - 3) Equipment produced by Yugoslav industries
- e. Administrative sector: This sector is responsible for the administration and control of all sectors and departments. It is divided into the following departments:
- 1) Personnel department
 - 2) Design revision department
 - 3) Control department (believed to be connected with UDB)
- f. Statistics sector (records): This sector is under the direct supervision of the Minister and is responsible for all records and statistics of the Ministry and for the general power production situation in Yugoslavia.
- g. Anti-aircraft defense sector (PAZ):
- 1) The anti-aircraft defense sector existed before the Cominform disagreement, but only as a small branch, separate from any Federal Ministry. Its importance increased rapidly because of the political tension, and in the latter part of 1949 an anti-aircraft defense sector was attached to every Ministry concerned with any type of construction.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1

- 3 -

- 2) This sector is not subordinate to the Ministry of Electric Power Control but comes under the Ministry of National Defense and is the supreme authority on all aspects of anti-aircraft defense of location of installations, et cetera. Every order of the Ministry calling for construction of an electrical establishment must be previously approved by this sector whose decision is final, except in rare cases which have been overruled by Marshal Tito. PAZ also has the authority to veto any construction which it feels would be vulnerable to air attack. It pays particular attention to construction of canals and pipes, dikes, distance of workers' colonies from the actual installations, et cetera.
4. Electric power companies and industries: Besides the sectors and departments of the Ministry, the following electric companies are directly subordinate to the Ministry:
- Elektroistok: This company has its headquarters in Belgrade and is responsible for the stringing of high tension lines, installation of electric equipment and construction of transformer stations. Its activities are confined to Serbia, Bosnia and Macedonia.
 - Elektrocentar: The main offices are located in Sarajevo. Of the same type as Elektroistok, but much smaller and its activities are confined to Bosnia, Hercegovina and Slovenia.
 - A third company of the same type, name unknown, is located in Ljubljana. It is responsible for work in Slovenia and part of Croatia, but has been known to work in Crna Gora.
 - Stup workshop: Located in Ilidza near Sarajevo. The workshop carries out all repairs on boilers and machinery used in power plants.
5. General Directorate for Electro-Technical Porcelain: The Directorate is subordinate to the Federal Ministry for Electric Power in Belgrade. It is responsible for the development of the electro-technical porcelain industry as a whole, including planning and construction of new factories and other undertakings. Because of the rapid expansion of this industry, it is expected that the General Directorate will be raised to the level of a Ministry.
6. The Federal Ministry of Electric Power, excluding the General Directorate for Electro-Technical Porcelain, employs about 520 permanent employees, of whom approximately 65 are engineers. All the available experts are concentrated within the Ministry, causing a shortage of experts in the field. This gravely hampers efficiency, but this situation has at least partly been alleviated by the reorganization effected on 1 April 1950, when the General Directorates of Electric Power of the six Republics, except Montenegro, were raised to the level of Republican Ministries.
7. Subordinate to each of the Republican Ministries are several electric companies responsible for the operation, maintenance and repair of all power plants, transformer stations and high tension cable lines in the territory under their control, and for the development of all new projects. Plans, however, are prepared by the Federal Ministry, which also supervises actual construction. Each of these electric companies is composed as follows:
- Director
 - Commercial department
 - Technical department
 - Construction department
 - Personnel department
 - Records department
 - Finance department
 - Depots and warehouses
 - Transport pool
 - Workshop personnel.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 4 -

25X1

Some very small power plants are owned and operated by local national committees and may be used by cooperative farms or similar local enterprises. When sufficient power is available from larger stations, these small plants are not used.

Developments

8. In 1945 and 1946, the industry was under the control of the Central Electric Company with main offices in Zagreb. It had very limited authority, mainly coordinating the activities of the Republican electric companies which controlled the exploitation of existing power plants and construction of new ones. Efforts were made to repair plants destroyed or damaged during the war, and to complete those started during the German occupation. To ensure an adequate supply of power to Yugoslav industries, this responsibility passed, in 1947, to the Federal Ministry of Industry. Electric companies continued to exist in a modified form, under the Republican Ministries of Trade and Industry. The Electric Company of Serbia formed the following companies:
 - a. Elektroistok This company (not to be confused with the Elektroistok Installation Company), formed the nucleus of the present ministry, and was responsible for the construction of hydro-electric power plants in Eastern Yugoslavia. It had its own planning and construction sections.
 - b. EPS Liquidation Company: This company, which was to have been dissolved by the beginning of April, 1950, was responsible for the liquidation of the former Electric Company of Serbia.
 - c. General Directorate of Electric Power for Serbia: Responsible for the exploitation, maintenance and repair of existing power establishments, and in direct control of the Elektrogradnja and Elektrovod Planning Institutes.
9. In 1947, the Federal Ministry of Electric Power Control was formed, but remained subordinate to the Federal Ministry of Industry. Its task was to prepare the Five Year Plan for the electric power production, and the transfer of the Republican Directorates to Federal jurisdiction. The Federal Ministry achieved its present form early in 1949. The Directorates of five of the Republics became General Directorates, while Montenegro retained its status of a Directorate.
10. On 1 January 1950, it was decided gradually to decentralize the control of the electric industry. The Federal Ministry became the Federal Committee of Electric Power Control and the General Directorates were elevated to Republican Ministries and assumed more jurisdiction. Under the new system the Federal Committee decides on overall policy and coordinates activities of the Republican Ministries and the General Directorate for Montenegro. Details of the organization of the Committee are unknown, but the following changes are likely:
 - a. The electric and construction sectors will be dropped.
 - b. The planning, records and supply sectors will be retained. The supply sector may be incorporated into the records' sector.
 - c. Establishments formerly operated on a Federal level will be returned to Republican Ministries.
 - d. Planning Institutes and the Hydro-Electric Research Institute will remain under the Committee's jurisdiction.
 - e. The future of the General Directorate of Electro-Technical Porcelain is unknown, but it may be raised to the level of a Ministry or attached to the Ministry of Light Industry.
11. The reorganization ordered on 1 January 1950, was to be completed by 1 April 1950. The General Directorates for Serbia, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina became Ministries, and the Directorate for Montenegro became a General Directorate. Simultaneously, a considerable number of experts were transferred to the Federal Ministry of Industry and Trade from the Republican Ministries.

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